

rather purified, by fire, and fitted for the holy state of the righteous, who alone are to inhabit it thereafter; and this he understands to be the millennium state, not a change of society in the present order, according to popular belief. That he calls a "Mahometan Paradise," and considers the opinion not founded in the Bible. *herald.*

#### From the Boston Atlas. BRITISH POLICY.

SMALL AMERICA EVER BE TRULY INDEPENDENT.—"Never," said the eloquent Marshall, "so long as our own labor and our own industry are left unprotected—never, so long as it is the darling object of our own Government to dash down the enterprise of those it should protect and foster." The truth of this is most painfully brought home to the heart of every American bosom, that pulsates with true American feelings, by the present disastrous condition of his country, and its gloomy prospects for the future, rendered even more gloomy by the intelligence just received from Europe. While our own Congress, with the most shameful and culpable indifference to its duties, is wasting most precious time in pitiful and contemptible squabbling about paltry questions of reform in reducing the salaries of clerks and door-keepers, and is looking idly on while our specie, the very life blood of the country, is steadily and rapidly withdrawn from the country, and nothing is left to supply its place, the Parliament of Great Britain, on the other hand, are preparing to strike still deeper blows at our prosperity, and the very means of our existence. We have already spoken of the defeat of the motion of Lord John Russell, for a fixed duty on foreign corn, by a majority so overwhelming, as to leave no hope that the present Parliament will do any thing in the least degree likely to open a market there for American wheat. While the criminal negligence of our own National Legislature is permitting our own country to be inundated with the products of Great Britain, draining us of our specie, and leaving us no permanent or enduring substitute, our own wheat fields are doomed to lie idle and unproductive, and our wheat to decay in our storehouses, for the want of a market.

Nor is this all. Not only does England refuse to open to us a market for our wheat, our flour, and other provisions, but the English Ministry have actually introduced a bill, with the certainty of its passage, to lay a heavy TAX UPON WHEAT, FLOUR, AND ALL OTHER PROVISIONS IMPORTED INTO CANADA! So that, not only are we to be shut out from all prospect of a market in England, but we are to be deprived of that which we already enjoy in Canada. Some idea of the value of this market to the United States, may be drawn from the following table, showing the amount of exports into Canada of some of the more important articles upon which it is proposed in the bill of Mr. Gladstone to lay a heavy duty, taken from the Commerce and Navigation table of Congress, for 1840. The amount for 1841 cannot be ascertained, but they are estimated as more than three times as much.

Wheat	3,777 bbls.
Rye	74,742
Hides	3,430
Horned Cattle	38,863 bbls.
Pork	188,611 lbs.
Lard	102,771 lbs.
Ham	4,066
Hogs	303,251 lbs.
Butter	145,756 lbs.
Cheese	1,066,604 bushels.
Wheat	432,356 bbls.
Flour	130,747 bushels.
Indian Corn	98,103 bbls.
Meal, Rye and Indian,	
oats, and other grain	
Total value of exports	\$1,296,405

This market is principally improved by the states of Ohio, New York, Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana; and besides the indirect advantage derived from it by our shipping on the lakes, yielded a direct income to the country the last year, of upwards of TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN SPECIE AND ITS FULL EQUIVALENT! This market we are soon to lose. The market for our cotton will go next, and where are we then to look for any thing to pay for the floodgates of foreign importations which are to be let loose upon us, Heaven only knows. The whole Nation seems drifting fast down the current to certain beggary and destruction unless Congress shall at once come up to the work of salvation, in the true spirit of patriotism. Nothing now can save us from impending ruin, but such a revision of the tariff as shall put an immediate stop to the excessive importation of goods, such as we can produce at home. Let us never import that which we can better afford to make, and let Congress see that foreign manufacturers do not compel us to take them, by forcing their goods upon us whether we will or no. It is a startling and most alarming fact, that has recently been brought to light, that of the importations into the port of New York, during the last year, no less than eighty three per cent, has been done on account of foreigners! Congress only can stop this by specific duties! Alas! valorem duties are good for nothing. They are more than useless. They invite fraud!

And not only must Congress protect Americans from being thus virtually robbed and pillaged by fraudulent foreigners, but they should legislate with the view of forcing open by retaliatory duties, the ports which are hermetically sealed to our pork, tobacco, flour, wheat, &c. and which soon will be to our cotton.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Gladstone said:—  
"The principal exemptions he proposed to remove were those of grain and wheat, flour, and salt provisions. He believed that it was the general desire of the people of Canada, that a tax should be imposed upon all provisions coming in from America, especially those kinds already mentioned. The theory of the law was to give an advantage to Canadian produce in the British market. A distinction should be made in favor of the Canadian farmer."

Again:—  
"He would, therefore propose a duty of 2s. a bushel upon fish dried or salted, 3s. upon pickled fish, upon butter 8s. per cwt., upon cheese 5s. per cwt., &c. He would not propose more than 3s. a quarter upon wheat coming from the United States. This would be done principally in reference to the fact, that Canada had already sent considerable quantities of grain and flour to other parts of the empire, and she was likely to send much greater supplies when her capabilities were developed."

The bill was to come up again on the 22d ult. It will undoubtedly be passed into law, and the wheat, flour, pork, butter, cheese, &c. which now finds a market to the amount of ten millions will be left a drug upon the hands of our Western farmers. When will the nation

fully realize the necessity of protection, nay, of self preservation. How much longer will Southern cupidity and short-sightedness compel us to remain colonial vassals of England?

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

##### FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The news by the overland mail, which is from Bombay to Jan. 1, and from China to Nov. 14, is of great interest. In Caudal the British forces had suffered a serious disaster in a sudden outbreak, in which Sir Alexander Burnes, and several other officers were killed. A rumor of this event was received by the previous mail, but it was not credited. The following particulars are from an India paper.

The outbreak was so wholly unexpected, that letters written on the preceding day by the envoy minister (Sir William Macnaghten) speak of affairs being in a prosperous condition and every thing quiet and peaceful at the capital. He himself was about to leave Cabul at that very time, to proceed with all haste to Bombay to assume the governorship of that presidency. The occupation of the Koord Cabul pass by insurgents assembled to vindicate their right to a sort of toll, or black mail, and the subsequent opposition which General Sale had met with, had ceased to cause any anxiety, as it was supposed that the insurgents to the eastward had been effectually put down. But in the midst of this supposed security the storm broke over Cabul with terrific fury. As far as can be gathered from the disjointed accounts which had yet been received, (for the communication between Cabul and India was still cut off,) the first manifestation of the popular anger consisted in a murderous assault on a party of British officers, who were then leaving the Durbar.

Sir Alexander Burnes, his brother Lieut. C. Burnes, and Lieut. Broadfoot, of the European regiment, were massacred, and another officer, Lieut. Start, of the Engineers, cut down, in the presence of Shah Soojah himself. Sir Alexander was shot as he was about to mount his horse, by a treacherous American in his own service. Soon the whole city was up in arms; the bazars were plundered; the houses of the British officers were ransacked and their property destroyed; the treasury was pillaged, and other depredations were committed in the town; whilst another large party, chiefly Kuzilshahs, it is said, attacked the British cantonments, which are situated about two miles from the town. The rebels are said to have declared king one of the sons of Shah Zemann, a blind elder brother of Shah Soojah, who was long known to have been intriguing. Whether the outbreak originated in the intrigues of this party, or whether it was a religious movement having for its end the extermination of the British, or very clearly known; but the rebellion was of the most alarming character, for the whole population were up in arms, and the British troops being divided, a portion of them in cantonments, a portion of them in the Bahah Hissar—and the enemy holding the town, which lies between the two positions, but little stand could be made against the heavy onset of the insurgents. The enemy, unfortunately, at our early stage, got possession of the commissariat godowns; two horse artillery guns had been sent to their defence, but the ammunition failing, the stores were captured. Two of the Shah's guns were also taken by the enemy, and turned against the British, and one of our magazines was destroyed. On the 18th, the insurrection, in spite of a partial victory achieved by our troops a few days before, was at its height; and though these seemed at one time some little hopes of the Ghilzie portion of the confederacy being brought over to our side, at the date of the last intelligence affairs were still wearing an adverse aspect.

In China the British expedition had met with uninterrupted success. They had captured Chusan notwithstanding it had been fortified with labor since its recent occupation by them, and had also taken the city of Chinnah, and Ningpo. These successes, however, had not as yet, it is believed, drawn any pacific overtures from the Chinese. It is understood that Sir Henry had sent to India for further reinforcements, to proceed to Tuen-sin and Peking next season; as the season was too far advanced to do so at once.

##### MECHANICS AROUSE!

Six thousand pair of boots were imported last week at Boston from Havre by one arrival! They were made by Frenchmen who work for a shilling a day and live upon frog soup, garlic, and other luxuries unknown to us poor tariff-ridden Americans. We saw a pair of these boots upon the feet of one of our Trojan macaronies of the anti-tariff party a day or two since, and very elegant boots they were. They cost him \$5.50. Before the summer is over thousands of these French boots will make their appearance in this city, and be sold at the same price. They are of the same quality with boots which now sell here for \$7 and \$8. What will be the consequence? Of course the wages of journeyman must fall thirty per cent. There is no alternative. Are our hard working boot makers prepared for this?—*Troy Whig.*

THE TARIFF A PARTY QUESTION. Those who have aided and abetted Van Buren, Kendall and Benton, in their infamous plots against the people of this country, have clearly no right to say that the "question of protective tariff ought not to be made a party question." Modesty on their part should induce them to leave it to those who have stood up for a Protective Tariff through good report and through evil report, to say whether it shall or shall not be made a party question. Who in this country have been uniformly for the last fifteen years the friends of a protective tariff? HENRY CLAY, Daniel Webster, John Davis, Thomas Ewing, Tristram Burgess, John Sergeant, John Quincy Adams, and the great and intelligent party who supported them. Who have been for the same period as uniformly opposed to a protective tariff? John C. Calhoun, MARTIN VAN BUREN, Silas Wright, Levi Woodbury, Thomas H. Benton, Amos Kendall, and the whole host of loco-foco editors, place-men, whippers-in, and scavengers from Maine to Louisiana. And shall they now, when they have at last discovered that the American System of Henry Clay is the only true system under which the country can prosper, come out and say to those who have always supported it, "stand back a little if you please; we are in favor of a reasonable protective tariff, but it must not be made a party question." Or in plainer language—"We want to elect Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and we can do that only by the aid of the South. If we come out as a party in favor of tariff, our candidate will be regarded with suspicion in that quarter."

The truth is, that it is these very loco-focos who deprecate the making this question a party

question, who are in reality striving to make party capital out of it. They perceive that if a Protective Tariff be advocated as a Whig measure exclusively, that it will be the means of depriving them of nine-tenths of their present political strength; it is therefore their interest to prevent it from being advocated on such grounds, and to have it maintain a sort of middle ground from which they can escape if it should become necessary, without doing too great violence to their "democracy."

The Whig party, in this country at least, have no disposition to make the question of a protective tariff a party question. But they wish to have it distinctly understood that those members of the opposition party who choose to unite with them in advocating such a tariff, must do so honestly and in good faith. They must rid themselves of their non-committal propensities, and come out with their sentiments like men, openly and above board. If they intend to act as allies of the Whig party in this great matter, there must be no deception, no talking one way and voting another. For the true friends of American Industry cannot place confidence in men who with professions of attachment to the protective policy on their lips, deliberately walk up to the polls and vote for men who threaten to dissolve the Union if protection be extended to American manufactures. If men are so servile in their obedience to their partisan leaders that they prefer their success to what they acknowledge to be the true interests of the country, the Whigs ought not to be blamed for having suspicions of their integrity.—*Troy Whig.*

THE SACRIFICE MUST BE MADE.—Mr. Van Buren having determined to be a candidate for the next Presidency, his partisans here are busily employed in devising measures to sacrifice the great interests of the North to conciliate the votes of Southern Slaveholders. The decree has gone forth and the party must obey orders. Hence the extraordinary conduct of the Budget and its abettors, at this crisis, on the subject of protecting the domestic industry of the country. The interests of the farmers, mechanics and laboring classes of the North must be wantonly sacrificed to promote the political advancement of Martin Van Buren. Are the people of the North disposed to look on quietly and see the surplus products of their farms and workshops finding no markets?—then let them submit their necks to the yoke. It has been determined and the sacrifice must be made. *Troy Whig.*

##### SUMMARY.

Bishop Hughes, of New York, having been referred to, gives it as his opinion that the alleged address to Irish in this country said to have been signed by O'Connell, Father Mathew, and 60,000 Irishmen, and calling on them to act with the abolitionists of this country, is not authentic. "Should it prove to be authentic, then I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion that it is the duty of every naturalized Irishman to REJECT and REPUDIATE the Address with indignation." His reasons are, not that he is a friend of slavery, but the Address emanated from a foreign source, and so interferes with questions of domestic and national policy.

It is said in an English paper, that Lord Morpeth is to the altar a Miss Appleton of Boston, daughter we presume, of Hon. Nathan Appleton.

THE MARRIED PRIEST. The case of Priest Costello still causes excitement at Lockport. His wife returned to him last week, but he discarded and refused to live with her any more; her counsel has secured for her a share of the money deposited in the bank by Costello.

SWARTWOUT CASE. A letter from Washington states that the balance due from Swartwout to the government has been struck, and that it is \$300,000 instead of a million. Of this, Mr. S. says he can satisfactorily show that \$250,000 is due by another person.

SILK. We learn from the Boston Cultivator that twelve States have already by legislative enactment, given bounties on the production of cocoons, and raw silk. Over 300,000 pounds of raw silk were produced in the United States, in 1841, and it is the opinion of persons well informed, that in less than fifty years, silk will become one of the largest agricultural staples of the country.

Trade of Boston. A Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, under date of the 18th ult., says that on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday previous, there arrived in that city fifteen merchants from Kentucky seven from Indiana, five from St. Louis, Missouri, eight from Cincinnati, sixteen from Middle and Western Ohio, four from Buffalo, and twenty one from Canada. So much for the Western Railroad, and only the beginning.

GEOLOGY. To a course of lectures on geology, now in progress in Boston, by Professor Siliman of Yale College, were nearly eleven thousand of whom can be accommodated with seats, though each lecture is repeated, or given to two audiences.

Mr. Clay, it is said, will soon be nominated for the Presidency, both in Virginia and Kentucky.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says:—

"The Committee on Manufactures are deeply engaged in their immense work of maturing the new Tariff. The great divisions of labor, the different interests to be affected by the proposed modifications of duties, have been distributed among the members of the committee, who are industriously collecting and digesting statistical facts in relation to various branches of American industry—all of which, when presented in the Report, will furnish the House and the nation with the means of determining all the details of the new system of Protection for the common benefit of every class and section. The agricultural interest will not be neglected."

PUSEYISM DISAPPOINTED. For a length of time, a zealous contest has been carried on between the Popish and Protestant parties in the University of Oxford, in which they have endeavored to rally their respective forces in the election of a Professor of Poetry. Dr. Pusey's candidate was Mr. Williams, and the anti-Puseyite candidate was Mr. Garbett. Each party had their respective electioneering committees, whose duty it was to collect promises of votes in anticipation of the day of trial. It being discovered before the arrival of the day, that Mr. Garbett had three hundred of a majority, Mr. Williams was withdrawn from the contest, and thus Puseyism has received its first decided rebuke.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE. The King of Prussia during his late visit to England to attend the christening of the young prince, visited the Newgate prison in company with the celebrated Mrs. Fry, walking arm in arm. When they had reached one of the female wards, the inmates were all assembled around a table, at the head of which Mrs. Fry took her seat, and explained to His Majesty the circumstances of the prisoners, and the improvement which had been made among them by the introduction of religious services. This prison had long been considered one of the worst in the kingdom, and when, some years ago, she first had the privilege, by the courtesy of the magistrates of London to visit this prison, it was unsafe for the Governor, and more so for himself to venture into the female wards. Mrs. Fry then proceeded to read to the prisoners two chapters from a religious work, commenting upon them as she proceeded, with a view to convey to His Majesty an idea of the mode in which she conducted her charitable visitations. Then followed a psalm, which being concluded, Mrs. Fry knelt down, an example which His Majesty instantly followed, and with the most devout attention, listened to a beautiful extemporaneous prayer to which Mrs. Fry gave utterance. The scene at this moment was indeed a strange one; at one view, the beholder witnessed the monarch of a great nation, a portion of the nobles of his realm, the wealth and authorities of the great metropolis of this commercial kingdom, approaching with prayer their common Creator, in union with those whom vice and crime had made the occupants of a prison.—*Ch. Watchman.*

#### PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Tuesday Morning, March 29, 1842

##### TARIFF MEETING.

We do not recollect ever to have seen a more numerous or respectable convention of the citizens of Addison county, assembled to consult about public affairs, than the Tariff meeting of the 24th. The large town room was literally crammed with the best population of the county. Not only the bone and sinew of the agricultural interest, but men of every class and calling came forward to countenance the object of the meeting, and raise a commingled voice in favor of protection to American industry. In the pursuit of this great object the din of party seems to be in some measure hushed in old Addison, and men who have heretofore fought on both sides of the political field gave in their hearty adhesion to the only policy which can save the country in this hour of peril and despondency. Not in a single instance did there seem to be a shrinking away from a full and unqualified demand upon the national legislature for a complete protection to all the great interests of the country against the rapacity of foreign capitalists, and the hostility of foreign legislation. The speakers grasped the great principles of National policy which should be adopted with a boldness and determination equal to the emergency, and without any disposition to compromise between half way measures, and full and ample provision to restore the currency, and defend the national industry against the British party, and their free trade abettors. It was fully demonstrated that the battles of the revolution were fought to emancipate the nation from the dependence upon Great Britain, which our own absurd policy for a few years past has imposed on ourselves. It was further made evident that it was the want of means to defend the people from the impoverishing effects of unrestrained importations from England after the close of the revolutionary struggle, that led to the adoption of the constitution; and that in the course of our subsequent history, whenever the protective policy has prevailed, the nation has been crowned with peace, prosperity and abundance. The memorial to congress we trust when united with the swelling shout for protection which comes from the North, the middle, and the mighty West, and even from the cotton growing South, will awake congress to a subject which they will now see, the whole nation regard as the chief object of the session. Fourteen weeks have already been passed, and no efficient progress has been made towards the settlement of this great question. Why this reluctance to approach it? It will become the representatives of freemen to incur the reproach of cold indifference to the wants of their constituents. Doubtless there will be a tremendous conflict. But if it must come, the sooner the better. Let no man shrink from doing his duty, when the war is commenced. Let no northern whig budge a single inch before the now broken phalanx of southern slaveholders, backed by their doctored allies at the north, fully realizing that the issue is between bankruptcy and ruin on the one hand, and prosperity and independence on the other.

PROTECTION AND LOCOFOCOISM. If protection is not and cannot be a question upon which the parties are divided, as now claimed by the locos, how is it, that when our miserable condition is urged as an argument for higher duties, the inflation of the currency, which locofocoism has itself blown up, is pointed out by them with so much eagerness, as a kind of Pandora's Box, from whence have proceeded all the evils of the times—the destruction of commerce, the depression of agriculture, the abandonment of manufactures, and the want of specie to sustain the monetary affairs of the country? How comes it that this tariff, high tariff, is constantly proceeding with a curl of derision from loco lips, as if this was sufficient to disgust the people with a tariff which should afford efficient protection to the interests of the country, and at the same time dispargue the tariff of 1828, which, if continued, would have made us at this moment the most prosperous nation on earth? Why are the friends of protection charged with wishing to grant a monopoly to manufacturers, at the expense of all other interests; and endeavorers as-

sistently made to make the people believe that every addition to the tariff, is a bounty to the manufacturer, to be paid by the people at large? Why warn the people against the schemes of idle, lazy and cold-blooded willians, who get up tariff meetings to grow fat upon your sweat and that of your children? Why was it, that at the commencement of the present session of Congress, when the reference of that portion of the President's message relating to discriminating duties, was made a test on the question of protection, with very few exceptions, and those chiefly confined to Pennsylvania, every loco in Congress voted against a reference to the Committee on Manufactures, while Northern whigs arrayed themselves in solid phalanx in favor of it? Why is it that Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Atterton, et id omne genus, sworn foes to protection, are regarded as the oracles of the party, and their anti-tariff speeches transferred to the columns of the loco press; while those of Clay, Hudson, Marshall, Slade and others, are carefully excluded? Why was it that when the following resolution was introduced at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, all of 71 locos, all but 3 voted against it? Resolved, that we regard it as the imperative duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry by the assessment of specific and discriminating duties. Why was it that at the last loco convention assembled in this state, the following resolution was introduced, and as the report of the proceedings show, after being repeatedly and ably discussed by Messrs. Dillingham, Barber, Spalding, Farr and others, was unanimously adopted? Resolved, that the true principle of the Federal Government is to confine its action to the objects specifically enumerated in the Constitution, leaving industry to take care of itself. A resolution which is the very quintessence of free trade, and would number us among the most impoverished, weak and degraded nations in the civilized world. How is it that with rare exceptions, there is not, and has not been, a loco paper in the Union which advocates any protection adequate to the grand object which is sought? Why is it that, to give unctious to their scoffs and jeers against the tariff, which the editors, with a single exception, dare not openly condemn, the columns of the Vermont Patriot, North Star, Burlington Sentinel and Spirit of the Age, are filled with the ravings of the Globe, Kendall's Expositor, Evening Post and Albany Argus, the sworn thralls of free trade and the party to which they belong? If we look into the proceedings of Congress or peruse the columns of the loco press, not a day passes which does not furnish ample proof, that locofocoism is the deadliest enemy which protection has to encounter.

The following extract from the Spirit of the Age, which is regarded as the best expositor of locofocoism in the state, will suffice for the present:

"Laborers of Vermont—of the North—hear, we beseech you to hear one moment! These schemes of protection that are hatching on all hands, are for your ruin! They are schemes which will rob you of ALL your LABOR! They are schemes that will compel you to work for no more than you get now, and pay double for all you buy. They are schemes devised by men to live upon your labor—to compel your hands to fill their mouths. They are the schemes of idle, lazy, selfish, cold blooded willians, to speculate upon your labor, to grow fat upon your sweat and that of your children. You men of Vermont who live by your daily labor, WHO PRODUCE NOTHING, THE PRICE OF WHICH CAN BE RAISED, look out! These sly and crafty creatures are getting up meetings all over the State, to petition Congress to pass laws to protect you with the protection we have described to you. Look out for them! They will show their petitions to you, and talk and wheedle and cajole you for your names, to go along with theirs. Don't touch one of their petitions! If you do any thing about it, petition the other way. If you can't write, put your mark upon a protest against all their vile schemes for your ruin. All this hurly-burly is for their benefit, not yours. They want nothing of you, but your labor, and they seek to ROB you of that. Look out before it is too late!"

##### TARIFF CONVENTION.

Agreeably to notice, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the people of Addison County, convened at the Court House, in Middlebury, to take such steps as might be deemed necessary to promote the great cause of protection to domestic industry. After a call to order, by the appointment of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, Chairman, and Harvey Bell, Secretary, pro tem., a committee of nomination, consisting of S. H. Holly, Joseph Eldridge, Asa Sunderland, J. M. Weeks and Z. Bass, was appointed, who presented the names of the following gentlemen for officers of the meeting: HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, President.

S. H. HOLLY, W. NASH, ELISHA BASCOM, JOHN M. WEEKS, HARVEY BELL, A. P. ROSCO, Osmond Doud, Charles Linsley, Leander D. Gregory were appointed a committee to present a memorial to Congress upon the subject, for the consideration of which, the meeting was convened.

Hon. Dorastus Wooster, Isaac Chipman, Joseph Howard, O. Seymour, Col. Gifford, Chauncey Cook, Ville Lawrence, Elton Everts, and A. P. Walker were appointed Committee on resolutions. Harvey Bell, Elisha Bascom, Samuel Strong, William Nash, Andrew Rutherford and John Thomson, were appointed a Committee to draft an address to the public.

The committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, presented the following, which was adopted by the convention, and ordered to be printed, circulated for signature through the county, and a copy sent to each of our Sena-

tors and Representatives in Congress, to be presented to both Houses:

The undersigned citizens of the County of Addison, in the State of Vermont, respectfully represent,

That the agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical interests of the country suffer at this time great embarrassment and depression—much greater than have been experienced for many years.

The excessive importations of foreign products, affecting most injuriously the industry of the country, has been a chief cause of this embarrassment. To this may be added the present disordered state of the currency.

Congress have the power to remedy these evils. It is their duty to do it.

To this end, we earnestly request of Congress, that, at their present session, they adopt such measures as will ensure to the country a sound currency; and that they impose such duties on imports, as will supply the wants of the Treasury, enable the Government to meet promptly all its engagements, and, at the same time, afford to the industry of the country effectual protection.

Middlebury, Vt. March 24, 1842.

After some very appropriate remarks from the President, the convention adjourned until two o'clock P.M. when the convention again met.

Harvey Bell, Chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported an address to the meeting, which was read and adopted by the convention; and will appear next week.

Hon. D. Wooster, Chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were read, and then taken up, discussed and adopted without a dissenting voice.

Whereas Government is established for the benefit of the governed; and whereas the people of these United States established their Constitution and framed the National Government for the laudable purpose of protecting their interests and promoting their general welfare; and whereas their Constitution deprives the several States of the power to regulate commerce, both foreign and domestic, and to levy duties and imposts, and vests those powers in Congress. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That in case Congress do not exercise these powers for the purposes intended, which were, to regulate the currency, protect the industry and labor of the country, they prove themselves recreant to their duty, as representatives of the people, and deserve, and ought to receive, their discontenance and disapprobation.

2. Resolved, That it has been the settled policy of the Government, from its commencement, to afford protection to the domestic industry of the country; and as the country flourished under its operation, that policy ought to be continued.

3. Resolved, That the productive labor of a country constitutes its wealth; and to secure to labor an adequate reward, is the imperative duty of Government.

4. Resolved, That the Tariff Laws now in operation are wholly inadequate for that purpose. That such a tariff of duties upon imports, as will protect our mechanics and manufacturers from the competition of Europe, and open to agriculture a home market for its products, would greatly promote the prosperity of all classes of the community.

5. Resolved, That both the honor of the Government and the best interests of the people of the United States demand that Congress should, without delay, impose such duties on imports, as will raise a revenue equal to all the wants of the Government: That such duties, so far as practicable, be specific; and that there be such discrimination in laying the duties, as will give the most effectual protection to every branch of industry.

6. Resolved, That the theory of free trade can find adherents only in college halls, and among those who are abstracted from the common concerns of life, and ignorant of the past history and present condition of the nations of the earth.

7. Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to adopt such measures as will secure to the people a sound and uniform currency.

During the discussion on the resolutions, Messrs. Wooster, C. Linsley, Starr, Bottom, Rutherford, Barber, and Horatio Seymour, addressed the meeting. In several instances the cause of American industry was intelligently, manfully and powerfully advocated. The great fundamental principle of protection grew brighter at every application of the torch of truth; and a grateful enthusiasm spread through the assembly, to vindicate and sustain it, as the only means of replacing the nation upon the highway to prosperity, and of maintaining a true independence.

Mr. Linsley, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved that in the collection of duties on imports, cash payments and a home valuation are important safeguards for the protection of American industry.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent this county, at a meeting of the home league to be held in New York, on the 5th of April next.

Samuel P. Strong, Jahazael Sherman, Ville Lawrence, William Nash, Alfred P. Rosco, Winter H. Holley, Theron H. Kidder, Joseph Howard, Solomon Jewett, Abel P. Skiff, Davis Rich, Kent Wright, Joseph Simons, John G. Perry, John M. Weeks, Charles G. Robbins, Elijah Benton, William Hazard, Ira Stewart, Andrew Rutherford.

A committee of four in each town in the county was appointed to procure signatures to the memorial to congress.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting signed by the presidential & secretaries, be published in the papers of this country, and a copy of same, be sent to each of our senators in Congress.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, President. HARVEY BELL, ALFRED P. ROSCO, Secretaries.

TARIFF MEETINGS.—Recently at Woodstock and Burlington and Rutland have been unanimously attended, and memorials demanding protection to home industry sent on to congress, breathing a spirit, which will arouse that body to a sense of duty if any thing can. A right spirit is prevailing throughout the Union. The people are wide awake. It is not a little curious that while the people are for protection in Vermont, every loco paper in the state is against it or sustaining it in such equivocal terms, and such faint praise, as to show that at bottom, they are its deadliest foes.—They must trim their sails to catch the sea breezes of approbation which spring from sun-